

Henry Beecher

THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The MARIETTA ADVOCATE AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER, will be published every THURSDAY, on a sheet of the usual size, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid within the first three months, or TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment be delayed beyond that time. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months.

Advertisements comprising one square will be inserted three weeks for \$1, and to those who advertise by the year a liberal deduction will be made.

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THE BOSTON PEARL, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

A highly recommended and popular Quarto Journal, containing Original and selected matter, on subjects calculated to profit and amuse, furnished by some of the best American writers—embellished with a splendid Quarto Steel Engraving of the distinguished American Novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, and with a variety of other engravings on wood and copper.

EDITED BY ISAAC C. PRAY, JR.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME FOURTH.

The first number of which was published on the 20th of August, 1834.

The Boston Pearl has now an extensive circulation, and subscribers coming in from every quarter, induce the proprietor to make every exertion to render it at once the most splendid and valuable quarto paper ever published in the United States.

The publisher is determined to allow no periodical quarto whatever, either in an Atlantic or inland city, to surpass it in the beauty of its typography, or in the quality of its literary contents; and he will deem nothing accomplished until the work receives the commendations of all intelligent Americans.

Such persons as are desirous of procuring whole sets of the work are informed that immediate application will be necessary, as only a few copies of a large edition of the first and second numbers remain on hand.

The work will be published on Wednesday of every week, each number containing eight large quarto pages of miscellaneous and original matter, printed on superior white paper with perfectly new and elegant type, brevity, nonpareil and agate. A handsome title page and index will be furnished, and the work at the end of the year, will form an excellently printed volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to three thousand duodecimo pages.

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Although the publisher places no dependence whatever, in the support of it, as a literary paper, from its engravings, yet there will be presented occasionally, plates from copper and wood of beautiful workmanship and finish.

Its contents will be various and spirited, as there will be presented, each month, a General Record of Occurrences, Statistics, Obituary Notices, List of Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. in addition to the Tales, Legends, Essays, Travelling, Literary, Fugitive and Historical Sketches, Biography, Poetry, &c. making an elegant paper for the parlor, and for the lover of polite literature, as contributions will be secured from the most popular American Authors.

The work will be printed as well, and contain as much reading matter as any similar quarto paper now published in the United States; and it can safely and truly be called the cheapest journal of the kind.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum—as the paper is firmly established—to be paid in advance. Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

Orders with the payment, should be sent by the 1st of August, if possible, or as soon after as may be convenient. Orders without payment will not be attended to.

Any subscriber who is not satisfied with the paper after receiving the five first numbers can return them and his money will be refunded.

All letters must be post-paid. Papers copying this prospectus and the opinions of the press annexed, will be entitled to an exchange.

From the very many commendatory and unpurchased notices of this work, the publisher is induced to select the following.

Its typographical appearance may, without fear, be compared with any work of like character in the United States.—*We the People.*

The mechanical appearance of the Pearl is executed with much taste, and the work is highly worthy the public patronage. It should more especially be patronized by the inhabitants of this State, who ought to feel a pride in sustaining a good literary periodical in Connecticut.—*Bethel Press.*

It is unnecessary for us to say that its original and selected matter make it a highly interesting and instructing Journal.—*Register.*

Its typography is equal, if not superior, to the New York Mirror, and its communications far from being inferior. We shall take occasion to enrich our own columns with extracts from it.—*Ontida Democrat.*

It is very neatly printed on excellent paper, each number containing eight large quarto pages of interesting miscellaneous matter.—*Low Jour.*

We commend it to the lovers of polite literary works of the day. Already have appeared in it the names of some of the most distinguished writers in the country.—*Franklin Freeman.*

In point of talent evinced in its original articles, and in mechanical execution, it will compare with the best similar works of the day.—*Geneva Gaz.*

A beautiful periodical—we are just gratified with a number. We are much pleased with its contents.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Kaleidoscope.*

In beauty of execution it is far superior to any periodical of the kind ever issued in this state; it is conducted in a manner highly creditable to the literary taste of our country—being filled with original miscellany, poetry, &c. *Conn. Jour.*

We have read several articles, and found them interesting and worthy of remark.—*Bos. Ev. Gaz.*

It is the most neatly printed periodical we have seen, superior even to our 'Mirror'.—*N. Y. Booksellers' Advertiser.*

It is a model of genuine taste and neatness of arrangement, and its delineations of the every-day transactions of life, and its charming simplicity of style, invite the return of happy associations, and render it a deserving favorite. *Catskill Messenger.*

A very interesting and neatly printed paper. *Portland Jeffersonian.*

We adopt the following notice from the Springfield Republican as our own.—*Brattleborough Inq.*

The Pearl appears to be conducted with talent and good taste, and is printed on fine paper, with uncommon neatness and accuracy. We recommend the paper to those of our friends who wish one of that description, and if requested will forward their names to the editor.

Its columns are filled with useful and highly interesting matter, and its mechanical execution is not surpassed, if equalled, by any publication in the country. Its beauty and cheapness should recommend it to the notice of all. *Boston Sun.*

A handsomely printed miscellaneous paper. Its contents cannot fail to be acceptable to a person of refinement and literature, and is well worthy a place in a lady's parlor.—*Dedham Patriot.*

An interesting and valuable periodical.—*Bos. Rep.*

We are not much in the habit of puffing; a system which, as practised by some, we most heartily detest. We think we have no inducements of a selfish nature to influence us in bringing before our readers the merits of the 'Pearl', a literary paper printed at Hartford. We have noticed a constant improvement in its appearance, both as regards its mechanical execution, and the character of the matter contained in it. It is one of the neatest publications that come to our table.—*Oneida Democrat.*

The Pearl is one of the very few works in this country which are entirely American, which adds much to its value.—*Vermont Free Press.*

Its typographical execution is very superior, fully equal to the very best of its contemporaries. Its music and engravings are a valuable addition, and will undoubtedly be found equally appropos in the lady's boudoir, or on the table of the student.—*Greenfield Freeman.*

Its execution is equal to any thing we have seen in the shape of a periodical; and as to its other qualities we can say, that if our readers wish to obtain a literary gem, pretty, neat, racy, glittering, containing interesting tales, fine poetry, amusing anecdotes, and good waltzes, we advise them to take the Pearl. The number before us contains a portrait of our distinguished countryman, James F. Cooper, Esq.—*Claremont Argus.*

The Pearl is advancing in public estimation and we hope it may receive a patronage fully commensurate with its merits.—*Rochester Republican.*

The Pearl has certainly been improving ever since it has been under the management of its present editor. It now even comes up pretty well along side the New-York Mirror. It is an ornament to the literature of New England.—*Methuen Iris.*

This work in point of mechanical execution, and taste in the arrangement of its articles, is not equalled, and for its claims to literary merit, is not surpassed even by that popular and much admired work, the New York Mirror.—*Middlesex Whig.*

This literary quarto has improved wonderfully. It comes to us now very much after the fashion of the New York Mirror, with beautifully printed pages, handsome copperplate engravings, choice music, and a well prepared table of contents. The last number contained a portrait of Cooper, the American Novelist.—*Bos. Trav.*

The Pearl is a very neat, pretty thing, and the ability with which it is conducted will be likely to be well rewarded. The typographical execution and establishments are not surpassed by any one of the magazines of the day whose pretensions are much more lofty.—*Taunton Sun.*

The first number of the fourth volume has just been issued, and we must confess that a more beautiful publication has not come before us for many a day. It is composed entirely of original matter, poetry and prose, furnished by some of the best American writers of the day. *Con. & Eng.*

In typography it is superior to the N. York Mirror. We know of no better or more beautiful periodical of its class than the Pearl.—*Freeman.*

The Pearl has attained a high standing among the literary periodicals of the day, and is worthy of a liberal support.—*Low. Bul.*

This paper richly deserves public patronage. *Utica Dem.*

It is printed on fine paper, and the typographical execution is remarkably neat—probably unsurpassed by any periodical in the country. *Bos. Mer. Jour.*

Boston, Sep. 3d, 1834.

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Persons desirous of subscribing will find it the most convenient method to enclose \$3 in a letter, with name address, directed to the Editor.

POETRY.



The fate of the Oak.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

The Owl! to her mate is calling,
The River his hoarse song sings,
But the Oak is marked for falling,
That has stood for a hundred springs.
Hark! a blow,—and a dull sound follows:
A second,—he bows his head:
A third,—and the Wood's dark hollows,
Now know that their King is dead.

His arms from the trunk are riven,—
His body all barked and squared,—
And he's now, like a felon, driven,
In chains, to the strong dock yard.
He's sawn through the middle, and tamed,
For the ribs of a frigate free,
And he's caulked, and pitched, and burned,
And now—he is fit for sea!

Oh! now—with his wings outspread
Like a ghost (if a ghost may be),
He will triumph again, though dead,
And be dreaded in every sea,
The lightning will blaze about,
And wrap him in flaming pride,
And the thunder-loud cannon will shout
In the fight, from his bold broadside.

And when he has fought,—and won,
And been honored from shore to shore,
And his journey on earth is done,—
Why, what can he ask for more!
There is nought that a king can claim,
Or a poet or warrior bold,
Save a rhyme and a short-lived name,
And to mix with the common mould!

Friendship's Offering.

FROM THE ULSTER COUNTY WHIG.

We know not the author of the following stanzas, but there is a tenderness and simplicity about them which is very affecting; while the introduction of the apparition of the dead child, indirectly upbraiding the bereft mother for her immoderate sorrow, confers upon them a poetical and moral cast.

The little Shroud.

She put on him a snow-white shroud,
A chaplet on his head;
And gathered early primroses
To scatter o'er the dead.

She laid him in his little grave,
(Twas hard to lay him there,)
When spring was putting forth its flowers,
And every thing was fair.

She had lost many children—now
The last of them was gone;
And day and night she sat and wept
Beside the funeral stone.

One midnight, while her constant tears
Were falling with the dew,
She heard a voice, and lo! her child
Stood by her weeping too.

His shroud was damp, his face was white:
He said—"I cannot sleep,
Your tears have made my shroud so wet:
Oh! mother do not weep!"

Oh, love is strong!—the mother's heart
Was filled with tender fears;
Oh, love is strong! and for her child
Her grief restrained its tears.

One eve a light shone round her bed,
And there she saw him stand—
Her infant, in his little shroud,
A taper in his hand.

"Lo! mother, see my shroud is dry,
And I can sleep once more!"
And beautiful the parting smile
The little infant wore.

And down within the silent grave
He laid his weary head;
And soon the early violets
Grew o'er his grassy bed.

The mother went her household ways—
Again she knelt in prayer;
And only asked of Heaven its aid
Her heavy lot to bear.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Tears and Smiles.

Oh! this was a most extraordinary and painful history—this was a strange love—a history new in its pure details—love deep and clear—born of the soul alone, and unknown to the body—for the souls had met, but the bodies were never near each other.

Their fathers, old friends, had affianced them in the cradle. The children had grown up without seeing each other, separated by the various circumstances of their parents' fortunes, but thinking of each other, knowing that they were growing up for each other—he growing at Dragnignar, she developing her faculties at Failaise.

And all this time the young girl heard it continually repeated, "he is to be your husband."

For the last year, the girl had blushed to hear that repeated.

For the last year, she had been more than sixteen years old, and in this time she had received from Dragnignar many letters; at first they were calm and polished, then ardent, burning with love. She also received verses full of her name, full of ecstasy at the pure and chaste candor of her responses. She was compared in admirable metre to the maids of Andalusia, with dark eyes and joyous steps.—The heart of the young girl bounded at such praise. She collected the letters and poetry—she read them over and over again, learnt them all by heart, and recited them to herself in maiden wakefulness, as the novice of the monastery repeats her chaplet of *paters* and *aves*.

Poor, ignorant, foolish child, trusting to the dreams of happiness in this life.
She, poor child, was named Jane, and he John. She formed in her mind glorious images of this hot headed youth, who had often been depicted to her with a majestic and jutting forehead, with blood, curly hair, and a noble height, and clothed in black, with burning expectation setting in his eye, which appeared to seek a brilliant heaven—the heaven of Failaise, exclaimed the young girl.

So absorbed were all the faculties of the young girl in this young man, that she sighed for his coming as ardently as does a miser for his gold, or I do for the blood of an enemy.—"Give him to me," said she to her father, with a most luxuriant energy of tears and sobs—"give him to my arms, or I will go barefoot on the fient high ways, to seek him out. I can no longer live without him—his strength is necessary to my weakness—his voice to my ear—his looks to my looks—his hand to my hand."

She spoke truly. The maiden became a lioness—her inflamed eyes were encircled with a ring of black and blue—her face pined away—her cheeks had changed the incarnation of the rose for the hues of the saffron. Good heavens, then, melancholy, yellow, broken down—love could do no more—yet even thus, she was beautiful.

The old gentleman wrote to John:
"Come, John, a plant is sickening here in the shade, which needs the beneficent influence of Phebus, and that Phebus is you. Fear not to quit your family—you have two families. Fear not to quit your father—you have two fathers. Hasten hither, then, on the wings of Zephyr—Bacchus, Momus, Venus expect you, under the auspices of the chaste Hymen, who for once is in communion with his brother, young Love!"

The poor, stupid old man was quite classic, and moreover, understood Mythology.
John, in order to honor this fabled sample of humanity, addressed her in verse:

"As on the arena's level courses,
The car, when drawn by twenty horses,
Flies rapid—so my burning love
Towards thee, with strong desire doth move.
Fly, gentle Zephyr, where my bliss is,
And bear her twenty thousand kisses."

Oh love, despotic madness, thou imposest the censure, the hemistich and the zephyr upon the poet, who had been ignorant of their uses before. Alas, what canst thou not do!

The father of Jane received this epistle in triumph, and hastened to show it to his daughter, promising himself, however, in *petto*, to joke the young man for employing the word *horses*, a noun substantive, which he regarded as quite commonplace, and unworthy his son-in-law and of Boileau, and which he wished, for the sake of their glory, to replace with the word *Coursers*. He forgot, the worthy old citizen, that one of his demi-gods, Racine or Voltaire, I forget which, has in a tragedy, *Pertinax* or *Artaxerxes*, used the word *dogs*—
"Let devouring dogs dispute."

That is the very verse that has been quoted. But alas, how I ramble—

Jane was awaiting the arrival of her lover, and in the mean time, disembarassed as she was about to be of that horrible exuberance of impatient desires, she was not happy—she was not tranquil. Sometimes she would wish that her lover should not return. She even dreaded as a misfortune, that presence which she had so often invoked. And why? I will answer as the poets do. Ask the corpse why it has loved. Jane experienced strange presentiments of evil. She trembled in the midst of her serene existence, as the leaf, in the calm and pure air, trembles at the approach of the yet unseen storm. Where is the Newton of this intellectual mystery? Who will explain it! Mr. De Jouy will learn Latin, before the sources of this Nile of the heart shall be discovered.

Jane gave herself up to devotion. She stretched herself from morn till night upon the steps to the altar, and the sanctified water poured down her cheeks like brooks of gushing tears; but all in vain, and at eve returning to her father's mansion, by a gracious mingling of coquetry and of fear, she stood hours before her glass to see whether her hair had not whitened in the precocious winter of her youthful soul.

Now it happened that on a particular day, before John was looked for, there arrived by the stage coach a chest, quite heavy, addressed to John. The young girl recognised the writing of her lover, with a palpitation of heart for which she could by no means account—for the heavens were beautiful that day, the air was mild, and the birds were singing.—She hastened to open the box. It seemed to her as if something awful was going to spring out of it, as there did from the enchanted coffer in the Arabian Nights Entertainment. She found in the chest, some laces, dresses and some beautiful muslins, such as rarely frighten the daughters of Eve. Jane smiled with gratification. At the bottom of the box, were some of the *chief d'auteurs* of our young and powerful literature—The Two Corpses—The King of the Dead—The Great Toad—The Smoke of my Pipe—The Night Task, &c. and many others, which she had heard lauded. She smiled again, and her fears departed.

"Smile on children, hurry on to thy happiness."

The spaces between the books and the sides of the box were packed with pieces of torn paper—upon one of these Jane perceived the name of her beloved. She seized it—and read it greedily—infernal powers!!!

At first the dear girl was struck with as-

tonishment—then she blushed and then turned deadly pale—finally tears came to her aid. Then reaching the mysterious paper to her horror struck father, she exclaimed "Read the death sentence of your daughter." It was a washer-woman's letter.

The old man at first wept in concert with his affected child—then sobbing he read "Linen washed and ironed for Mr. John during the month of August."

"Thirty false collars."
"That's one day and proves indeed that he spends his money freely with the washer-woman," said the old man, making a slight mistake.

"Read on," said the young lady.
"The old man read with many sobs, 'Six colored pocket handkerchiefs,' 'Colored handkerchiefs!' exclaimed Jane—'he must take snuff then, I really thought he smoked—but read on.'"

Her groans were mingled with the sobs of the poor old man, her father.
"Four shirts."
"In one month—four shirts!" Jane gritted her teeth.

"It appears to me, however," murmured the old gentleman, "that you were quite enough."
"Read—read!" interrupted, imperiously, the virgin.

"One rose colored cravat."
Jane bounced from her chair. The old man redoubled his sobs.

"Two pairs of drawers."
"One pair of yellow pantaloons, striped with gray."

"One flannel under vest."
"Give me air," cried Jane—"air—air—I am stifling. Enough—enough—do stop—but no—read on!"

"It's very certain," cried the old man, whose sobs were now heard quite a square, "that if he has given himself up to flannels already he will not be able to give them up very soon."

"One umbrella cover."
"One pair linen gloves."
"Two pairs blue stockings."

Stupefaction here stopped tears and groans—a deathlike silence reigned for a few moments. Jane was the first to speak.

"Well, father, said she with a trembling voice, and with a smile of frightful and bitter irony. You had not it seems learned all his perfections—he has indeed, a taste simple and economical—he must present a pleasant sight, with his grey striped pantaloons, so short as to show his blue stockings, and no doubt his laced shoes, with a rose colored cravat, and a shirt worn a week, holding in his hand his umbrella in its cover, and in the other his snuff box, while in a poetic disorder his colored handkerchief should hang out of his pocket, blown about at the pleasure of the zephyr which bears his kisses. Oh Heaven! tell me that he veils the fire of his eyes, with green spectacles, for in truth he needs them. I sigh indeed for the happy hour, when he shall offer to me his soul at a single pinch—when it shall be permitted me to behold his blue stockings. 'My daughter,' cried the miserable old man, 'have pity at least on your father!'

Finish, said Jane, you have not read all.
The old man looked at the last line of the fatal paper, and shrunk back with fear. 'Have mercy on yourself my dear child.'

Finish it—I will hear it.

He read then or rather murmured:
Three cotton night caps.

Jane fell her length upon the floor—she struck violently against the corner of the side-board, and the blood gushed from her lacerated temples, which had not been sufficiently protected by the double rows of curls which ornamented them.

The wretched father raising his poor daughter from the floor, and placing her in an arm chair, looked at her for some time, in dumb and quiet consternation. He then rushed wildly around the room.

His daughter was dead, and he was crazy.
The day after this mournful scene, a servant who had been a witness of the whole, was recounting it to a tall, pale young man, elegantly dressed, and while the narrator continued, he gave no sign of life, but by the looks of apparent agony which he cast upward; the servant was afraid of him. He presented to him the fatal note of the washer-woman. The stranger looked at it and said:

"This paper belonged to an old uncle of mine who used to write verses for the French Mercury."

The stranger remained two days in Failaise and then suddenly disappeared.

Now, the morning after this departure; it was found that the stone which rested on the coffin of Jane, had been disturbed, the earth was newly moved—the grave badly filled up—and people thought that the corpse had been taken away. These facts were made known to the public officer, who ordered search to be made. They found indeed, the body—but the coffin had been broken to pieces—the hair of the deceased had been cut off—the winding sheet had been torn open—the corpse had a wedding ring upon the finger—the stranger was never seen from that day.

FROM THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Rheumatic Miseries.

BY ROLEY M'PHERSON, ESQ.

"Not that great champion of the antique world,
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth vaunt,

And hath for twelve huge labors high extolled,
So many furies, and sharpe fits, did haunt;

When him the poisoned garment did enchain,
With centaur's blood and bloody verses charmed."

[Spenser.]

There are some evils in this world, that seem created designedly for the especial purpose of proving the possession, and displaying that blessed virtue, patience. The long enduring Job has many admirers, even in this wicked age; yet there are probably but few to be found, so ardent in their admiration, as to be anxious to take upon them his vexations, that they may emulate his virtues. For myself, having no particular aspirings after the immortality of a martyr, I would be willing to glide comfortably along the stream, as free from any extra share of the ills of life, as from the world's applause for patience and forbearance. But it is order-

ed otherwise. The pains of a settled chronic rheumatism, most agreeably interspersed with certain twinges, to which the aches and spasms of a confirmed hereditary gout are mere "cakes and gingerbread," is one of the items in the share of the comfortable allotments of humanity. I never rightly understood whether the patient "man of Uz," in his long list of "afflictions sore," could number among them that essence of all the combined tortures of humanity, yclept a chronic rheumatism. As no particular mention is made thereof, it is reasonable to suppose that he was spared this torment. Indeed, I am confident in believing that all his patient virtues would not have carried him through that concentrated agony, that piercing of the marrow, that double, refined torture, which, through every bone, joint, and member of this body corporate, I flatter myself I have suffered—with what patient endurance I say not. I do not, I say, aspire to the fame of martyrdom—I make no pretensions to the immortality of John Rodgers—I was never burned at a stake, nor impaled, nor tarred and feathered, nor have I been tattooed, nor buried alive, nor scalped, nor skinned; but I have had the rheumatism, and possessing that, have been permitted to enjoy a satisfactory *præstutatus*, or foretaste, of each and all of these several agreeable sensations. "*Hinc ille lachryme.*"

A certain mediciner, we are told, wishing to give his student an idea, or rather a practical example, of the difference between the gout and the rheumatism, told the young Esculapius to place his finger in a vice, when, screwing the instrument to a degree that made the 'Tyro cry aloud for mercy, the operator informed him that the pain he then writhed under might be compared to the rheumatism; and now," said he, suiting the action to the word, "I give the screw another turn—that is the gout." Now, under favor of all respectable old gentlemen, whose swathed extremities, as they sit in their cushioned chairs perusing this delectable article, do ever and anon give painful responses to this notion of the doctor—under favor, I say, of their preconceived opinions on this touchingly interesting subject, I do hereby give my unqualified dissent to this heresy of the aforesaid mediciner; and likewise most sincerely believe, that he could have been no better than a knavish quack, or he would never have given utterance to such an abominable lie. But the thousand and one "sovereign cures," for this cureless cure, as it is possible, worse than the disease. If I have suffered the pains of the wicked, while in possession of this torment, I have undergone the tortures of the damned in my endeavors to be cured of it. I have been boiled in a warm bath, and frozen in a cold one; I have been stewed in vapors, and choked with sulphur; I have swallowed the contents of a moderate sized drug shop. I said I had not been skinned alive—I was mistaken—I have—I have been made raw as a flayed ox—I have been blistered, that a piece as big as a dollar of my natural covering was a curiosity. I have been poulticed, and rubbed, and bathed, and banded. I said I had not been buried alive—I was mistaken there again; I have: for hearing of an Indian cure for this disease, I caused a hole to be dug in the earth, wherein I encased myself perpendicularly, to the very chin, and had the satisfaction for several hours, in that interesting situation, of admiring the perseverance of a posse of black ants, in their endeavors to make a lodgment in my nose. I remember sneezing while in this comfortable predicament, as Hercules might have sneezed on occasion, while dozens of these nasal navigators were sent rolling in the dust; but they were not to be daunted: the breath of my unfortunate nostrils, seemed rather to invigorate than to destroy them, and after a moment's consideration, they again advanced in solid column to the charge; and I do candidly believe that the citadel of my nose would have been carried by storm, had not my cries brought an attendant to release me. But this is not the half I have endured. It may serve, however, as a sort of "modulus" or specimen, of what ways and means are sometimes resorted to, in order that one pain may be forgotten by confounding it with half a dozen others. These sovereign cures for the malady are in every body's mouth. There is not an old man or a young one, an old woman or an old maid, to whose comprehension some positive remedies are not as "familiar as household words."

I remember once going into the country to cure the rheumatism with fresh air. There were three individuals besides myself in the coach—a staid respectable Quaker, a Frenchman, all rings and ruffles, and a travelling country doctor, or peddling apothecary, an animal armed with pills and potions, a few shreds of Latin, and a most sapient visage. This personage was habited in a suit, the color of which had some long time ago evidently been black. Coats as well as countenances suffer by age, and the color of the doctor's habiliments had degenerated into a something that would have been brown, if an inclination to grey had not interfered.—Under a hat that had evidently suffered martyrdom, peered a couple of inquisitive grey eyes, that seemed eternally on the lookout for a victim. Under these was seen a most aspiring nose, whose peaked tip pointing heavenwards, left perfectly visible a tolerably capacious mouth, the inside of which, as I afterwards found out to my satisfaction, was accommodated with a tongue. I had no sooner seated myself in the vehicle, than the words, "Lame, I perceive," escaped from the colloquial organs of this gentleman. I looked up, and the before mentioned grey eyes stared enquiringly. I answered, "Yes, sir, I am lame." "Rheumatism, I suppose," continued the enquirer. I replied in the affirmative. The black and brown gentleman's eyes seemed to dilate with a feeling of peculiar gratification, and to assume a prouder curve at the wisdom of the mouth, as the whole man arose with an air of deep gravity, and seated itself beside me. "Pulse if you please." I extended my arm, and directly the digitals of the doctor were in close communion therewith. "A slight fever—hem! eat too much this morning! going into the country, I perceive, for fresh air—good thing enough in its way—had rheumatism long?" he enquired, as he dropped my arm.

Half angry at the fellow, and wishing to be rid of him, I answered shortly, "Six months." "Six months!" ejaculated the Hawk—"six months!" astonishing! done any thing to cure it?" "Any thing!—yes, every thing." "Softly, softly," exclaimed the doctor, "not every thing; never tried my pills; my anti-rheumatic; here's a small box—take two in the morning, two at noon, and two at night; a warm bath in the morning; a cold one in the evening; drink a little seltzer; put a blister on your back; a poultice to your feet; carry a roll of brimstone in your pocket; rub with a hard brush; eat nothing but water gruel; wear flannel; wash with cayenne pepper and brandy; keep quiet;

and you are a well man in six days, or I'm no doctor; 'non potest fieri melius,' as Galen says, my card—no cure no pay." A card and pill box were under my nose, and the doctor was quiet. I thanked the sapient "body curer" for his advice, but declined his pills, observing that I was already under a course of medicine! bahl! follow my advice and be cured! Here the Quaker interrupted the doctor—"Verily, friend," said he, "methinks if thou followest the prescription of mediciner, thou wilt be cured, even as the flank of a porker is said to be when it becometh bacon!"

"Ah! ha! vere fine," said the Frenchman: "dat is, Monsieur le docteur would gammon the patient; tres bon! but, sair, yse permission of Monsieur le docteur, you shall take no peel; no blestar; no pultees; no bromestone; but, sair, you shall catch one frog; one leetle frog; when you catch him, take one petite corde; fix de corde to his last leg (dat is, de foot behind); put de frog in de stream; and de water of the tide in two tree week, shall portez down de courrant all de whole frog, mais one leetle bone; and dat bone, sair, will go backward up de stream; now, sair, you catch dat leetle bone; burn him; potind him to one poudre; swallow him; and den, sair, de Rheumatis will be kill dead as de leetle frog. De frog is une grande specifique; he never fail!" I arrived at my journey's end, doubtful in my own mind whether there was not as much virtue in the burnt bone of a frog as in half the sovereign remedies for this curse of humanity.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 29, 1834.

To the President of the United States.

SIR: In laying before you, at this time, a succinct view of the condition of our navy, and its operations during the past year, it affords me great pleasure to state, that its gradual increase and improvement are such, as might have been anticipated from the ample means for that purpose which have been afforded by the liberal policy of Congress.

All the services required of our naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce has been protected in the remote as well as the neighbouring seas; our national character has been sustained at home and abroad, while a large portion of our naval officers, seamen and marines, have been kept in active service, under a strict discipline, calculated to fit them for all the duties which may require of them, whether in defending our property on the ocean from pirates or open enemies, our shores from hostile aggression, or our flag from insult.

An inspection of our navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, made in August and September last, in company with the Commissioners of the Navy Board, has afforded me the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require.

The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with despatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest to prevent decay.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,527,640 will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops or war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$1,362,000 in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission;—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and of her materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our vessels in commission during the past year have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean.

The ship of the line, Delaware, the frigates United States and Constellation, the sloop of war John Adams, and the schooner Shark, have been thus employed in the Mediterranean; and the frigate Potomac, after her return from the Pacific and Indian oceans, was repaired, and sailed on the 20th of last month to join the Mediterranean squadron, from which the frigate Constellation had been ordered to return. This frigate arrived at Norfolk on the 20th instant. The sloop of war John Adams returned to the United States in February, from the Mediterranean, and sailed again for that station in August last, after receiving necessary repairs.

On the West India station, the sloops of war Vandalia, St. Louis, and Falmouth, and the schooners Grampus and Experiment, have been employed. The St. Louis returned to Norfolk in July last, where she has been repaired, and from whence she sailed on the 14th instant, to resume her station in the West Indies. The Vandalia returned in August last to Norfolk, where she is undergoing considerable repairs, which it is believed will be completed early next month, when she will return to the West India squadron.

The sloops of war Natchez, Ontario, Erie, Lexington, and Peacock, and the schooners Enterprise and Boxer, composed our squadron on the Coast of Brazil. The Erie did not sail for this station until August last. The Lexington returned to the United States in April, and the Peacock in May last. The Enterprise returned in April, and sailed again for the Brazilian station in July last, in which month the Boxer returned to the United States, and after being repaired, sailed for the Pacific. The Peacock is now undergoing considerable repairs; and is expected to be ready for sea early in February next.

For our station in the Pacific, the frigate Brandywine sailed on the 21 of June last, to co-operate with the sloops of war Fairfield and Vincennes, and the schooner Dolphin, and with the Boxer, now on her way to that station, from which the Falmouth returned on the 1st of February, and after having been repaired, sailed for the West India station in March last.

Our naval force, consist of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounting to

6,972; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,263; making a total of 7,355.

The dry docks at Boston and Norfolk have fully answered the most sanguine expectations that were formed of their usefulness. They are now deemed indispensable to a speedy and economical repair of our larger vessels.—But the two already finished are not sufficient for the purposes of our navy. An additional dry dock, at some intermediate point between Boston and Norfolk, would greatly promote the purposes for which our navy is established and maintained. As a site for such additional dry dock, the harbor of New York, presents greater advantages than are to be found in any other situation; among which may be enumerated the great commerce of the place; the facilities which the city of New York affords for recruiting seamen, and for procuring all materials, as well as for employing skilful mechanics and laborers necessary for repairing vessels.

The experience acquired in making the two dry docks already finished, cannot fail to be of great advantage to the construction of a third.

I would respectfully repeat a recommendation of my predecessor, that authority be given to construct two or three steam batteries, as the means of testing the application of steam to the purposes of national defence.

It can hardly be doubted that the power of steam is soon to produce as great a revolution in the defence of rivers, bays, coasts, and harbors, as it has already done in the commerce, intercourse and business of all classes of men in Europe as well as America. This subject has already attracted the attention of the maritime powers of Europe, and our honor as well as safety require that no nation, whose fleets may come in conflict with ours, should be in advance of us in the science and application of this power, upon which the success of our future wars with them may depend.

Should the power of steam, as a means of defence, produce all the effects that may be justly anticipated, it will diminish, in some instances, the necessity of permanent fortifications on our coasts, by substituting those which may be moved from place to place as they may be wanted, and in their own waters become the formidable engines of attack as well as defence. The heavy and cumbersome steam vessels and batteries, with their necessary apparatus and supplies, which may be brought into action with the most powerful effect by a nation near its own shores and harbors, cannot be transported over distant seas and oceans for the purpose of attacking its enemies. Should therefore, the application of steam become a part of the system of maritime war, it is a consolation to reflect, that it will greatly diminish the frequency as well as horrors of such war, inasmuch as it will hold out much greater advantages to the defending than to the attacking party, and take from the aggressor in a great degree his hope of success, and, of course, his motive for action.

I can add nothing to what has been frequently urged in favor of a peace establishment for our navy; he must be permitted to state, what has often before been stated, that the compensation of commanders of our ships on foreign stations is altogether inadequate to an honorable discharge of their duties. They are compelled to incur expenses beyond the amount of their pay and rations or decline to receive and return civilities uniformly offered to them on such stations, and upon which our friendly relations with foreign nations, may in some degree, depend.

The course pursued by our officers, under such circumstances, has been such as national as well as professional pride have dictated, and of course they frequently return from their tours of service deeply in debt; one evil consequence of which is, that it adds to the inducements of our officers, to prefer service on our home stations to service at sea, whereas the pecuniary consideration should always be in favour of the sea service.

Much inconvenience frequently arises from a want of power to make transfers of materials purchased for the navy, under certain appropriations, to the purposes of other appropriations, under which they are more immediately wanted. A power to make such transfers, guarded by limitations, similar to those imposed upon the power of making transfers of money from certain appropriations to others, would save much time and expense in the building and repairing our ships.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, for the better re-organization of the United States' marine corps, the appointments of officers authorized by the same have been made; and the additional number of privates required, will be recreated with all convenient despatch.

So much of the military regulations, for the discipline of the marine corps, as were in force at the passing of the act not inconsistent with the same and will continue in force until superseded by regulations which shall be prescribed in conformity with the provisions of the eighth section of that act.

It is believed that the discipline and harmony of the officers and men of the navy proper, and of the marine corps, will be promoted by placing the marine barracks without the bounds of the different navy yards, with which they may be connected. This arrangement would create but little additional expense to the government. The marine barracks at Portsmouth, should it be proper to retain them, as such, at a sufficient distance, and might be easily separated from that part of the navy yard in which ships are built and repaired, and in which are placed the work shops and stores of that station.

The marine barracks at Boston are within the bounds of the navy yard, but so decayed and dilapidated as not to be worth repairing; and they occupy a space designated for another purpose in the yard. A situation for barracks, sufficiently near the yard, it is said, can be procured upon reasonable terms.

The marine barracks at the navy yard at New York were condemned in 1826, as unworthy of repair. The officers attached to this station have been allowed house rent in lieu of quarters. An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made for the erection of marine barracks at that station, and \$6,000 for the purchase of a site for the same; but as yet the site has not been purchased, nor selected.

At Philadelphia, the barracks are within the navy yard; but unfit for use as such. It will be necessary to construct new barracks at that station.

At Washington, the barracks are not within the navy yard.

At Norfolk, the barracks are within the bounds of the navy yard, but inadequate to the accommodation of the force required there. Besides, they are much out of repair, and the

commanding officer has been necessarily, allowed house rent in lieu of quarters.

At Pensacola, no permanent marine barracks have been prepared. The officers have been allowed house rent, and the men have occupied temporary buildings. It is proper here to observe the plans of the navy yards, prepared and approved under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy, make no provision for barracks within the navy yards, except at Portsmouth.

Under the first section of the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, passed 30th of June last, fourteen pensions to widows have been renewed, and thirty seven original pensions have been granted, in pursuance of the provisions of that act. These constitute a heavy charge upon the fund; and require for their payment, annually, the sum of \$141,303 80 has been reimbursed to the fund for the cost of the stock of the Bank of Columbia heretofore purchased by the commissioners of the fund, with interest thereon, from the period at which said bank ceased to pay interest, to the time of reimbursement. \$141,300 of the amount have been vested in the stock of the Bank of the United States, as authorized by the act of Congress of the 10th of July, 1832. The state of this fund will appear by documents annexed, marked M. M. I. and M. 2.

The number of invalid pensioners is two hundred and eighty-seven. Should all of them claim, which is improbable, the amount required for their annual payment will be \$23,321.

The number of widow pensioners, including those under the act of the 10th of June last, is one hundred and nine, and the amount required for their annual payment is \$24,023—making the annual charge, according to the present pension roll, \$47,354.

From the account of stocks, heretofore annexed, marked M. it will appear that the income of the fund, arising from those stocks, and others to be purchased by excess of money on hand, will be about \$70,000 per annum.—It is believed, therefore, that the fund will be sufficient for all the ascertained claims upon it, under existing laws; and the surplus of next year, which may be estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, will, it is presumed, be enough to meet the ordinary increase of pensions for several years.

Of the privateer pension fund, the act of Congress of the 19th June last revived, five years pensions to widows of officers, seamen, and marines, slain or lost on board of private armed vessels.

In twenty-eight cases brought to the notice of this department under this act, more than five years had elapsed from the date when their former pensions expired. They being sustained by satisfactory proof, were settled in the office of the Fourth Auditor, and the accounts certified by the Second Controller of the Treasury. The amount to pay these accounts was \$15,430. Under the act, twenty-six pensions were renewed; of which, one expired on the 10th day of October last, and one on the 28th instant. One will expire on the 4th of March, four on the 1st of February, and nineteen on the 1st of January, in the year 1835. The payments on these, to the 1st of July last, amounted to \$11,995 20; and the sum required, to complete five years pension to each, will be \$1,320 80.

In addition to the above, there are thirty-four invalid pensioners on the roll; and the sum necessary to pay them will be \$3,016 per annum.

It will be seen in the annexed statement, marked No. 1, that the amount in the Treasury on the 1st instant, to the credit of the fund was

	\$1,291 45
Stock owned by the fund (N)	15,567 05
Total,	16,828 51

After paying the claims that have as yet been preferred under the act of 19th of June last, and it is believed that but few additional claims under the act can now be brought forward, it is estimated that the fund will be sufficient to pay, for four or five years, all the invalid pensions chargeable to it.

From the statement annexed, marked O, it will appear that the amount to the credit of the navy hospital fund, on the 1st instant was \$35,559 04. The income of the fund arising from deductions in the settlement of accounts in the Fourth Auditor's Office, will be nearly \$16,000 per annum. The expenditures for several years will probably not exceed \$13,000 per annum. This will leave balances not wanted for current expenses. The propriety of authorizing, by law, the investment of such balances in some well secured productive stock, is respectfully suggested.

By the statement hereto annexed, marked P, it appears that, of the appropriation heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains in the Treasury a balance of \$14,213 91. It is not believed that any further appropriation for this purpose is necessary at this time.

It will be perceived by the estimates, that nothing is asked on account of the contingent expenses of the Secretary's office of this department. A proper degree of economy has rendered any appropriation for those expenses, for the ensuing year unnecessary. This circumstance affords me an apology for stating, that some of the officers connected with this department do not receive an adequate compensation for their services.

The chief clerk of the commissioners of the Navy Board, and the warrant clerk and the clerk keeping the register of correspondence of this department, perform arduous duties which require talent and experience. Their salaries respectively are less than are paid in other departments for services of no greater difficulty and responsibility than theirs; and are inadequate to the decent support of themselves and families.

An estimate for an increase of \$100 to the salary of the first, so as to make it \$1,700 per annum; and of \$400 to the latter, so as to make them \$1,400 to each, is respectively submitted.

The salaries of the chief clerks of the commandments of the navy yards at Boston, New York, Washington, and Norfolk, are evidently below what may be considered a fair compensation for their services. I therefore solicit a small increase of \$150 to their salaries respectively, so as to make them \$900 each, as stated in the estimates.

The superintendent of the southwest executive building receives at present but \$250, and the two watchmen for the same but \$300 each per annum. It is respectfully recommended, that increase of \$250 be made to the salary of the superintendent, and of \$200 to the salaries of each of the watchmen.

In the report of my predecessor of the 20th of November last, an estimate of the expenses of purchasing and maintaining a lithographic

press was submitted, as a means of procuring charts and blank forms for this department, as well as for the several navy yards and vessels in commission, as also for the purpose of multiplying copies of drawings connected with the survey of the coast. As in my opinion, the employment of such a press would be a saving of time and money, in the duties now performed by the clerks and draughtmen in this department, and the branches of services connected with it, I respectfully renew the application for the necessary appropriation for this press; and annex hereto copies of the letters of the commissioners of the navy board, and of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, jr. heretofore laid before Congress, in favor of this application.

The charge of the coast survey, now under the superintendence of Mr. Hassler, was on the 11th day of March last, transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department to which it was thought more properly to belong. I have found this arrangement very onerous, as it imposed upon me new duties, which could not be performed without a careful examination of the accounts of what had heretofore been done on the survey, contained in a voluminous correspondence between the Treasury Department and the superintendent. This arrangement also caused a short interruption in the progress of the work; but which has nevertheless, been prosecuted with diligence and zeal by those employed in it.

The report of Mr. Hassler of the 17th of May last and his supplementary report of the 11th of last month, with the maps, drafts and sketches accompanying the same, herewith transmitted, show the progress already made in this work under the law of 1832, and its connexion with the progress made in the same, in the year 1817.

The situation of the base line on the south side of Long Island, has been most fortunately selected as any error in this line would be attended with corresponding errors in the whole work depending upon the same, the utmost care has been taken to have it measured with the greatest possible accuracy.

From what has been done in this survey, we may reasonably hope that this important work will advance with all the aid which science, skill and industry can give it, and in a manner as honorable to the Government, under whose auspices it was begun, and has been continued, as it will be useful to the present and to future ages.

The information wanted for accurate and detailed estimates of the necessary appropriations for the continuance of the coast surveys, cannot easily be obtained until further experience shall enable the officers engaged in it to introduce more system in the detail of duties and expenditure in their work than they have heretofore been able to do.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose the past year, and it is believed that an equal sum will be wanted for the ensuing year, as stated in the estimates.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine," preparations have been made for testing certain proposed improvements in steam boilers; but no such experiments have been exhibited or communicated to this department, that could properly form the subject of a report.

Since the last annual report from this department, the Legislature of Pennsylvania have, by their act of the 10th day of April last, ceded to the United States the jurisdiction over the territory now in their possession in the county of Philadelphia, and occupied for the purpose of a naval asylum for sick and disabled seamen, so long as the same shall be used by the Government of the United States for that purpose, with a reservation of the right to lay out a certain street called Sutherland Avenue, through the western part of said ceded territory; and with a proviso that all process, civil and criminal, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall extend into and be effected within such territory.

The necessary references to papers and documents connected with this report, will be found in a schedule hereunto annexed.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obt'd humble servant,
MAHLON DICKERSON.

The Editor of the Kennebec Journal is a thrice happy man—lucky fellow, and in an enviable situation. How his board must groan beneath the weight of good things—and Sundays and Thanksgivings—delightful thought—considering what a spouse he has—who not only prepares for him all kinds of niceties—but the kind, good soul is determined that all beside shall enjoy themselves, and has given her husband for publication the following recipes for making bread, dumplings, &c.

N. Y. Eve. Star.

TO MAKE CHEAP, LIGHT AND WHOLESOME BREAD.

Take a dozen and a half of good mealy potatoes well boiled; peel them and mash them fine while warm; add two quarts of cold water and then strain the mixture through a colander; add flour enough to make a thick batter; then a pint of good lively yeast or emptings; if the yeast is sweet, no saleratus is necessary; if sour a very little saleratus; let the sponge set until it is well fermented. With this sponge you may make a large or a small quantity of bread by adding flour and water or milk; if a small quantity, it may be put into the oven very soon; if the quantity be large it must stand longer, or over night. Put in double the usual quantity of salt, but no shortening.—Let the dough stand in a place moderately warm, but not near the fire, unless it is to be baked immediately. Milk or water may be used, but water is the best for the sponge mixed with water keeps sweet the longest. The bread will be very light, sweet and wholesome, having in it neither acids nor alkalies to neutralize each other. The greater the proportion of potatoes the lighter the bread will be; but if the proportion is very large the bread will be so light as to dry up if kept several days.

Pastry boiled, such as for the dumplings, &c. is far preferable is mixed with a large proportion of potatoes. Take a dozen good-sized potatoes mashed fine, knead flour sufficient to make the dough of a proper consistency with them while warm—add double quantity of salt, but no shortening. Put in the apples and boil about an hour and a half, or one third less than the usual time for other pastry. Bread when very light also bakes sooner.

Two thieves were on their way to Tyburn in different carts; one had been condemned for stealing a mare, the other had stolen a watch. "What o'clock is it by your watch?" said the former to his brother. "Just about time for you to water your mare," was the reply.

Thursday, December 25, 1834.

An adjourned meeting of the Marietta Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening next. An address on the immorality of the traffic in Ardent Spirit will be delivered, by appointment of the Society—and a report from the Committee on the use of wine, will be heard. The subject of Temperance is one of such vital importance to the community, that it is to be hoped ample encouragement will be given to those who are laboring so earnestly for its advancement.

The new French Cabinet is already dissolved. Louis Philippe appears to be vigorous and resolute in his measures.

The car house of the Westchester Rail Road Company at the depot of the Columbia Rail Road near the corner of Broad and Race streets, Philadelphia was set on fire in three places on Sunday night. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

A line of packets is to be established at Liverpool to sail round the world. The price of passage in the cabin for the trip is fixed at £150. What would our Grandfathers have said to this!

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday to reassemble on the 5th of January.

At a meeting of the citizens in Union County, George Kremer was nominated for Governor. Berks is moving for Muhlenburg.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer is out in favour of Gen. Harrison, the hero of the Thames, for the Presidency.

The School Law will go into operation in this place on the first of January, 1835. The teachers selected are, Miss Wilcox, T. W. Simpson, William McElroy and Pennington Stoner. We understand Drs. A. A. Woodhull and Nathaniel Watson have been appointed Inspectors.

We tender to our readers the compliments of the season and wish them a happy Christmas.

Town Meeting.

In pursuance of a call for a town meeting, to take into consideration the unhappy situation of the suffering inhabitants of the town of Snow Hill, in the State of Maryland, occasioned by the late fire; a number of the citizens of the Borough of Marietta, assembled at the public School House, on Thursday evening, December 18th, 1834. SAMUEL D. MILLER was appointed Chairman, and John H. Withers, Secretary.

The object of the call being stated, on motion, the following were appointed a committee, to call on the Citizens of the Borough of Marietta, for contributions for the relief of the sufferers; Jacob Stahl, Peter Baker, John Hertzler, Jr. Rev. Orson Douglass.

On motion, Samuel McKinney was appointed Treasurer, to receive all monies collected, in aid of the sufferers, and to forward the same.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, Chairman.
JOHN H. WITHERS, Secretary.

Very late from Jamaica.

By the arrival at this port of the brig Pilot, Capt. Milton, we have been put in possession by the kindness of a friend, of files of the Kingston Chronicle to the 25th ult.

The great matter for speculation, is the conduct of the apprentices, the late slaves; and on this question the Governor and Legislature of the island are clearly at issue.

A committee of the Legislature has had under examination a large number of property holders, as to the effects of the new apprentice bill. It seems to be the opinion, that under some kind of management the system might have succeeded; but under existing circumstances, there appears no hope of success, and the cultivation of sugar must be given up.

The Legislature sent a memorial, requesting the Governor to appoint special justices, or local magistrates, to aid in preserving the peace of the island. In reply, his excellency mentioned that such appointments might be considered in opposition to his instructions from the Colonial Department. He referred to the evidence given before the committee as contradictory. The Chronicle is very severe upon the Governor, and appears to think the endeavors of the House to preserve the peace of the island, will be unavailing. In that paper of the 20th, it is observed:

"The efforts of the colonists are paralyzed, and at every turn 'instructions' are flung into their faces," thus adding insult to injury.

"The instructions of the Colonial Office are of more importance to me than the safety of the Island of Jamaica!" This is the answer the Governor should have returned, and not spoken about "co-operation." The Assembly has repeatedly manifested an earnest desire to co-operate; but their offers of co-operation have been rejected with scorn, reproach, and insult!!

In St. Jago on the 21st of November, eleven blacks, convicted of insubordination and insolence towards their employers, were taken to the market place and publicly whipped, under the direction of the special magistrate.

A motion was about to be made, to petition the King to repeal the non-intercourse act between Jamaica and St. Domingo.

A Baptist clergyman named Abbott, was brought before the Legislature to testify, but he positively refused, and was committed to prison, whence he was once or twice brought by a writ of habeas corpus, but as often returned.

The Chronicle of the 28th ult. says:—"We understand that very unpleasant accounts have been received from St. Ann's. The nature of them we have not heard, but it appears that they were considered of such importance by the Governor, as to require him to dispatch an express with orders. It appears

to us quite clear, that the Executive has received "instructions" from the Colonial Office, not to adopt any strong or vigorous measures, until blood be actually shed. Be this as it may, the day of retribution is approaching, and ministers will be compelled to yield to the demands of the colonists.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been informed that the apprentices on two estates in St. Ann's, one of them named Windsor have struck work, and are at this moment in a state of rebellion. Should this be the case, in what light can the unfortunate inhabitants of Jamaica view the line of conduct pursued by the Executive. When we reflect upon the dangers with which we are considered, and consider that the actual and lamentable state of the country has repeatedly been submitted to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor—that he has been seriously advised, nay, urged by our Assembly to adopt the only means by which the island might yet be saved from impending ruin, and perceive that his Excellency is still, even at the eleventh hour, apparently deaf and callous to the representations and advice of those who value their lives and property we cannot but deplore whatever his Excellency's "secret instructions" may be, that he ever came in Jamaica—for we have every reason to fear, that the apprehensions entertained and expressed by the Assembly are now on the eve of being realized."

FRANCE.

The news from France which we gave this morning, is important, though unsatisfactory. The dissolution of a ministry that had scarcely been tried, shows at least, that the King has power, and when we know the materials of the new cabinet, we may be able to judge of the extent and operation of that power. Nothing that we have met with in the Paris papers, indicates the influence of the American treaty in the rupture of the French ministry; indeed, we can scarcely conceive that so small an affair, entirely of dollars and cents, would be allowed much weight. Mr. Livingston has had time to confer with the French government, to ascertain the views of the King, and the probable feelings of the deputies to the chambers, and hence we may expect that the ship which brings out the news of the changes of the ministry, has also brought despatches from Mr. L. to our government.—U. S. Gazette.

A SAD ASSORTMENT OF HUSBANDS.—There is a widow, residing in Southwark, England, whose first husband was a butcher, the second a tanner, the last a shoemaker. The man of meat almost starved her; the man of leather used to hide her; and the man of shoes made her go barefoot.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	Balt.	Phil.
FLOUR (wheat)	\$4.25	5.00	5.00
RYE FLOUR	3.00	3.50	3.75
Corn	60	66	66
WHEAT	90	1.00	1.00
RYE	60	66	66
OATS	28	31	31
CLOVERSEED	3.75	4.50	4.50
WHISKEY	24	28	26
FLAXSEED	1.25	1.60	1.62
BUTTER	18	"	"
Eggs	15	"	"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:			
W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	\$22.00	\$24.00	
Do. do. First common " "from 15.00 to 16.00			
Do. do. Second com. " " " " " " " "	\$9.00	to 10.00	
Do. do. Cullings " " " " " " " "	\$6.00	to 7.00	
Plank one inch, same rate " " " " " " " "			
First common yellow pine	\$20.00	to 22.00	
Second common do do do	\$12.00	to 15.00	
Shingles 27 inch from \$5.00 to		10.00	
do. 24 from \$5.00 to		7.00	
Scantling white Pine from \$9.00		to 11.00	
Do. Hemlock, from \$7.00 to		8.00	
Cherry boards from \$20.00 to		25.00	
Chair Plank, good, \$18.00		20.00	
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from \$30		to 40.00	
Do do rough " " " " " " " "	\$20	to 28.00	
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " " " " " " " "	\$20	to 25.00	
Barrel do " " " " " " " "	\$7	to 9.00	
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails			
pr. 100 from	\$3.	to 8.00	

Notice.

The Marietta Temperance Society will meet in the Methodist Church, on Monday evening next, the 29th December. Dr. A. A. Woodhull will deliver an Address.

A. MEHAFFEY, Secretary.
December 25, 1834.

LANCASTER COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its next Monthly meeting in the Court House, on Thursday evening, the first day of January next, at half past 6 o'clock. Friends of the cause and citizens generally are respectfully invited. Convenient seats will be reserved for the Ladies.

Lancaster December 23, 1834.

Anti-Masonic Meeting.

The Anti-Masons of Marietta and vicinity, are requested to hold a meeting, on SATURDAY evening next, (December 27.) at 7 o'clock, at the house of John H. Goodman, for the purpose of electing three Delegates, who are to meet the Delegates from other townships, in convention, at David Miller's Hotel, in the city of Lancaster, on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By the Committee of Vigilance.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the subscriber, are requested to CALL and SETTLE their accounts, (by Note or otherwise,) before the first day of January, 1835. Those having claims against him, will please present them immediately.

A. A. WOODHULL.

Marietta, Dec. 18, 1834.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DOCTOR

W. C. McPHERSON,

Respectfully offers his service to the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession.

Office in Market Street, two doors below Anderson's Drug Store.
Marietta December 25, 1834.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ready Made Clothing Store.
The subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK OF CLOTHING, from Hertzler and Wilson, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed those goods and OFFERS them FOR SALE at his

Emporium,

in Market Street, between the Buck Tavern and the Marietta Bazaar, occupied by John H. Goodman & opposite Patterson & Spangler's Store. The stock consists of

Frock Coats, Body Coats, Pantaloon, Vests,

of all colors and sizes, SHIRTS, &c. &c. &c. Contractors and Farmers will find it to their advantage to call, as the above stock of clothing will be sold lower than they can be purchased in this country, so as to make both ends meet, or else a trip up Salt River.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by selling low, you will not forget your old friend
SAMUEL D. MILLER.
Marietta December 25, 1834.

Private Sale.

Will be sold at Private Sale,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated and fronting on Second Street, in that part of the borough of Marietta, laid out by Jacob Grosh, and numbered in the plan, No 176, the improvements are a large double 3 story DWELLING HOUSE,

built part of Stone and Log, with Cistern, Stable, and other necessary out-buildings, the HOUSE is suitably divided for two families, and now in the occupancy of Alexander Clark and Jacob Rollin. Also three LOTS in the above named part of Marietta, fronting on the River Susquehanna, No. 1 and the other two adjoining said No. 1.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the first of April next, for terms apply to Samuel S. Grosh, in Marietta, or to the subscriber living in Rapho township.

DANIEL GROSH.

Marietta December 25, 1834.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th of January, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Dennis Harkins, in Marietta, in said County, the following real estate, to wit:—

Three lots of Ground,

situated upon the river Susquehanna, in that part of Marietta, laid out by John Pedan and others, and numbered 43, 44, and 45, bounded on the South by the River Susquehanna, on the North by the Pennsylvania Canal, on the West by lands of Samuel Hopkins, on the East by a lot of Jacob Libhart. There is erected upon Lot No. 44,

A ONE STORY

LOG HOUSE,

and Stable, with two Wells of Water.

Also:—A Lot, number 53, situated in Marietta, bounded on the South by the Canal, and on the North by Constitution street. Also:—The one undivided moiety, or half part of Lots, No. 101, 102, 103 and 104, in that part of the Borough of Marietta, laid out by Henry Share & Co. fronting upon the East on Bridge Street, bounded on the North and West by an Alley, and on the South by Lot No. 105, late the estate of John Murry, dec'd.

TERMS:—The purchase money to be paid on the first day of April, 1835.

By the Court,

BENJAMIN KREFFER, Clerk O. C.

Due attendance will be given by,

CHARLES MURRAY,

Administrator.

December 25, 1834.—ts.ca.



Attention

DONOGAL RANGERS.

You will meet, completely equipped for parade, in Market Square, on Saturday the 3d of January, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order,

J. BUCHER, O. S.

Marietta December 25,



Attention

PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS.

You will meet, for Parade, in Market Square, on Thursday the 1st of January at 12 o'clock, M. completely equipped.

By order,

S. S. RATHVON, O. S.

Marietta December 25, 1834.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Drs. R. & W. F. De La Mater,

FROM NEW YORK, Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Marietta and vicinity, that they may be found at the Eagle Hotel of John Jay Libhart, Market Square, Marietta, where they are prepared at all times, to attend to the duties of their profession, such as

CLEANSING, FILING, PLUGGING, & EXTRACTING Teeth, and particularly in setting

Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth.

From their experience in the above business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. All operations performed without pain, except extracting.

LADIES attended at their residence if requested.
Marietta December 11, 1834.

Notice to CREDITORS.

Creditors take notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Milford county, for the benefit of the act made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the first Monday of January next, 1835, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in Lewistown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JACOB KILLYAN.

December 11, 1834.

GEORGE LESHER'S

Compound Sarsaparilla OR UNIVERSAL BLOOD PURGE,

A well known infallible remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood and the improper use of Calomel.

To be had at George Lesh's, Front Street Marietta, Lancaster Co. Pa.
Marietta December 18, 1834.

B. YOUNG,

TAILOR.

The subscriber respectfully makes known to the Inhabitants of MAYTOWN and VICINITY, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Eagan, directly opposite George Ferree's Hotel, where by strict attention to business, and experience in the trade, he hopes to receive a share of Public patronage.

N. B. Fashions received from the different Cities annually.
Maytown December 11, 1834.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 27th of DECEMBER 1834, at the Public house of Abraham Greenawalt in the borough of Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co. the following described property, being the late residence of the Widow Hipple, deceased, viz:

A First Rate Piece of

LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 12 & a 1/2 ACRES

situate on the road leading from Bainbridge to Elizabethtown, about three fourths of a mile from the latter place, and immediately above Jacob Gish's Mill, on which is erected, a good

DOUBLE HOUSE,

A FRAME STABLE,

with a Floor in it nearly new, and sundry other Out buildings, together with a never failing Well of Water

near the door with a PUMP in it. Also, a large number of CHOICE APPLE TREES. The Land is under good Post and Rail Fence, and in a high state of cultivation.

If the above property is not sold on that day, it will be rented for the term of one year, from the first day of April, 1835.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. when the terms will be made known by the HEIRS of SAID DECEASED.
December (4.) 11, 1834.

To The Creditors & Debtors

of JACOB BARR, late of Maytown, Lancaster county, deceased.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, upon the estate of the said Jacob Barr, have been duly granted by the Register of Lancaster county, to John Spangler of Marietta and Henry Eagle of Maytown, in said county, and we the Administrators hereby request all persons having claims or demands against the estate of Jacob Barr to make known the same to them, without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are hereby required to make immediate payment to us of their respective debts.

JOHN SPANGLER,

HENRY EAGLE,

December 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the estate of DAVID FERREE, late Merchant, of the borough of Marietta, either by BOND, NOTE, or BOOK ACCOUNT, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1835. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE, will please present them immediately, duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned Administrators residing in Marietta.

JAMES MEHAFFEY, and

DAVID RINEHART.

Marietta November 20, 1834.

The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, will please insert the above notice, three times in the daily paper once a week, and send bill to this office for collection.

Was Found

On the premises of the subscriber residing in East Donegal Township, on Monday the 8th day of December, 1834, a single Bitted

AXE,

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take it away.
DANIEL GROVE, Jr.

December, 12, 1834.

The AXE can be had by applying at the Public House of Tobias Trebenstadt, in Maytown.

Removal.

The subscriber has removed his Office to a house in Market Street, in the Borough of Marietta, between Mr. A. Cassel's and Mr. Inhoff's stores, where he will continue to act as a Justice of the peace, and Scrivener. He will execute all instruments of writing in his line that is entrusted to him, with accuracy and despatch. From his long experience, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

ROBERT KING.

Marietta, November 6th, 1834.

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have received and are now opening at their STORE in MARIETTA, a new and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Marinos, Circassians &c.

Also a splendid assortment of PRINTS, MARINO and Thibet

Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

together with a general assortment of

Groceries,

QUEENSWARE,

Hardware, &c. all of which they are determined to sell at reduced prices.

MEHAFFEY & LAW.

Marietta, October 23, 1834.

P. S. They have also received and have now on hands a supply of fresh

MACKEREL

and SUPERFINE FLOUR, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.

ALSO

STOVES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

NOTICE.

Will it? Yes I must for once in 20 Years.

Know all men by this Notice, that are INDEBTED to me, that they must make payment on or before the first day of January, 1835, without respect to persons, if they do not, I shall most assuredly bring suit, and that in the right way. I know one thing, that is, if I do not pay my debts, they will row me up Salt River, or some other confined place. I am determined to make both ends meet. No hard thoughts

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, devoted to the re-publication of the standard works of the best writers.

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 833 pages per annum.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving THREE DOLLARS per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 the Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and the Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. G. Crabbe; No. 5, commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, N. Y.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Republic of Letters.

Under this title, Mr. William Pearson of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English literature. The publication contains 16 pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London weekly Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but is of the very best quality and sized, so that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling and a fourth part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; for all which the price is sixpence. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selections of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in literature, as to ensure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—N. Y. Evening Post.

"We have intended, as each successive number appeared, to notice this judicious publication. To those who are not apprised of the plan upon which it is conducted, it is merely necessary to observe, that it is a weekly issue of a beautifully printed quarto sheet at six cents a number containing one or more octavo volumes. When it is added 'The man of feeling,' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' two of the finest classics in our language, may thus be had for the sum of 12½ cents, it will be seen, that both from the true taste and liberality with which it is conducted, there can be no publication which promises better to diffuse abroad a knowledge of the models of polite literature than the Republic of Letters. The last number published contains 'The Tales of the Hall' by Crabbe, one of the most vigorous of modern writers. His style indeed, though strikingly original, is often overdone; and his subjects are of so coarse a character as frequently to leave a harsh and unpleasant impression upon the reader but there is ever a truth to nature in her humblest guise, which renders his minute delineations and skillful dissections of character invaluable."—N. Y. Advertiser.

We have before us the first numbers of the Republic Letters, a publication of the design and shape of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of sixteen small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall.—These volumes in the ordinary shape occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper of the size of this Journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the work on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing even the best Boston Editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Gilpin's best."—Eve. Post.

"A weekly publication, bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature, a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage.—Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter, the typographical execution of which, is unsurpassed; the price is only sixpence—being by far the cheapest, as well as most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—Evening Star.

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a Weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty-two numbers, or the years publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars.—The paper and typography are besides excellent."—Courier and Enquirer.

Proprietors of Papers who will give this entire advertisement three insertions, will be allowed a copy of the work for one year.
October 2, 1831.

WINDOW SASH.

Cheap Window Sash of every size and description for sale by

J. Grosh.

Marietta Sept. 11, 1834.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LUMBER Yard.

In the eastern part of Marietta.
J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards, and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber.

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hoghead and Barrel Staves.

Also **STONE COAL**, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.
Marietta, July 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters: Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.
Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business, and to ensure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—N. Y. Evening Post.

References as to capacity enquire of
WILLIAM CHILDS,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
JOHN H. GOODMAN,
October 12, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost.
C. HERTZLER & WILSON.
Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.
HERTZLER & WILSON.
Sept. 5. 1833

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.
JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.
Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.
January 4, 1834.

HARDWARE,

Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, and has on hand a good supply of
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE, which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,
GROUND SPICES

Mahogany Veniers,
Swain's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.
J. T. ANDERSON,
Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

Stray Steer.

Came to the Plantation of the subscriber residing in East Donegal township, near the village of Maytown, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1834, a

WHITE and Brown SPOTTED STEER, supposed to be about 4 years old.

The owner is desired to come forward prove his property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
NICHOLAS PECK.
November 27, 1834.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office.

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty-four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitting personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.
B. LIBHART.
Feb. 7, 1833.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier

Offers his services to the people both in town and country, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of
BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
JOH FISHER.
Marietta November 30, 1833.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

The approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislature of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the Administrations of Jackson and Wolf. But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the *National and State Legislatures* are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble and unassuming citizen, whose only wish is give an enlightened and honest vote at elections, and thereby to perpetuate the free institutions for which the sages and heroes of the revolution risked and suffered so much, and which have for more than half a century been preserved inviolate. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair, faithful and impartial report of the proceedings of Congress, but more particularly of the Legislature of his own State, and such a report will be furnished in the columns of the *HARRISBURG CHRONICLE*, during the session of 1834-5, which will commence at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of DECEMBER, 1834.

A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and one of the Editors will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish our patrons with a pretty full account of all that may be said and done by their Representatives at the coming session: For the purpose of doing this more in detail than heretofore, an *ENLARGEMENT* of the *Chronicle* will take place at the opening of the session.

As many of our yearly subscribers, as well as those who take the *Chronicle* during the session of the Legislature, reside at a distance from the Seat of Government, it is often very difficult to make collections. We, therefore, request subscribers, yearly or for the session, to accompany the amount of subscription with the cash, for the remittance whereof, their Representatives in the General Assembly, affords a safe medium.

TERMS:

For the Session alone, (twice a week) in advance, \$2 00
For the whole year, in advance, 3 00
Persons furnishing six subscribers, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a seventh copy forwarded regularly for their trouble.
HUGH HAMILTON & SON.
Harrisburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

Drug Store.

DR. J. GLATZ,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street, a fresh assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, ALERIGHT'S COLUMBIAN SYRUP, DR. ELLIOT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE'S MILK OF ROSES, CHLORINE TOOTH WASH, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA, INDIAN DYE, FOR COLORING HAIR, LUCIFER MATCHES, BEAR'S OIL, MACASSER OIL, POMATUM, LAVENDER WATER, COLOGNE WATER, HAUQUENS VOLATILE AROMATIC SWEETING SALT, &c. &c.
Also, a large and general assortment of
WINDOW GLASS,
All of which he will sell at reduced prices
Marietta, August 14, 1834.

Wanted Immediately!

IN LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN Co. PA.
NINE or TEN, JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, apply to
THOMAS FOSTER.
Lewistown Nov. 24, 1834.—Nov. 27.

Removal.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

Has removed his office, to his residence in Second, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.
Columbia, June 12, 1834.

Removal.

JOHN FULTZ, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Shop, from front street to his residence in Market Street, 6 doors above J. Bahn's and directly opposite W. McClure, where all work entrusted to him will be attended to with neatness and despatch.
Marietta, August 7, 1834.

Second year of

PARLEYS MAGAZINE.

The unexampled success of this juvenile Work, which now circulates into every state and territory of the Union, has encouraged the publishers to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious Parents could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of Youth.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite in Schools, and that judicious Parents and Teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, its spirited and appropriate engravings, its entire novelty, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the Press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, have all conspired to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of school education, so far as it relates to reading understandingly, acquiring at the same time valuable portions of knowledge, and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted.

There are now schools in every part of the country that take some twenty, some thirty, some forty, and some as many as sixty copies of this Magazine; and the Teachers, one and all, recommend its use and importance in the most unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

To such as are yet unacquainted with Parley's Magazine, we would state some of the interesting topics that it presents.

I. **NATURAL HISTORY**—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.

II. **BIOGRAPHY**—Especially of the Young.

III. **GEOGRAPHY**—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.

IV. **TRAVELS AND VOYAGES**, in various parts of the world.

V. **Lively descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature and Art**,—in each of the U. States and in other countries.

VI. **LESSONS ON OBJECTS** that daily surround Children in the Parlor, Nursery, Garden, &c.

Accounts of Trades and Employments.

VII. **PARTICULAR DUTIES of the Young**—to Parents, Teachers, Brothers, Sisters, &c.

VIII. **Bible Lessons and Stories.**

IX. **NARRATIVES**—Such as are well authenticated; Original Tales.

X. **PARABLES, FABLES, and PROVERBS**, where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. **POETRY**—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.

XII. **INTELLIGENCE**—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of the above Subjects are illustrated by numerous and beautiful Engravings, prepared by the best Artists and selected not only with a view to adorn the work, but to improve the Taste, cultivate the Mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy Objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

This Magazine comes out every other Saturday, and is sent to any part of the United States, by mail. Price, \$1 a year, in advance. Six copies for \$5; 20 copies for \$15; or 25 quarterly parts for \$5. Postage three quarters of a cent, if under 100 miles, one cent and a quarter only, for the greatest distance.

LILLY, WAIT, & CO.,

Publishers, 121, Washington St. Boston.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Stray Steer.



Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in West Donegal township, about two months since, a

Brown Steer

with a white head, and two white feet, between two and three years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.
JACOB SHARER.
November 13, 1834.

PRIVATE SALE

Will be sold at Private Sale,

A Lot of Ground,

containing one Acre and a half, in the village of Maytown, Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the road leading to Marietta. The improvements are, a large and commodious

Two Story Log House,

weatherboarded, a pump of water, good Stabling, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is now in the occupancy of Henry Gibb as a Tavern Stand.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the first of April next.

For terms apply to

GEORGE FERREE, Maytown,
or to the subscriber near Lampeter Square,
MARTIN MUSSER.
November 6th 1834.

Removal.

P. J. CORNER

Respectfully informs the citizens of the Borough of Marietta and the public in general that he has removed his

Chair Manufactory

to the new building lately built by James Steele, in the Market Square, next door to J. J. Libhart's Eagle Hotel, where he has on hand a general assortment of finished

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

This day was dissolved the partnership in the Tailoring business, known under the firm of RATHVON and McCLELLAND; all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Simon S. Rathvon immediately, and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present their claims to S. S. Rathvon for payment.

S. S. RATHVON,
SAMUEL McCLELLAND.

Marietta, September 22, 1834.

Tailoring.

S. S. RATHVON respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken the shop into his own hands, and is now prepared to execute work in all its various branches.
Marietta, September 25, 1834.

Type Foundry.

C. SHERMAN and SAMUEL ECKLIN, having purchased the Type foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory of types, under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale, also, an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts; suitable for book-binders, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessors.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of this foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm and by the same person who was in fact the type founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.
S. ECKLIN & CO.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill Streets.
October 9th, 1834.

A CARD.

MR. PEARCE,
Teacher of Grammar.

Proposes to give a course of Lectures on English Grammar, in MR. SIMPSON'S SCHOOL ROOM. Terms \$3. Eighteen Lectures will complete the course. Two Lectures will be given on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY of each week. Lectures to commence at half past 6 in the evening.

Mr. P. is confident from his experience in teaching and the decided superiority of his method of imparting instruction, that he can impart a knowledge of the English language to adult persons, who may be attentive, in one course of Lectures. Should he fail to give satisfaction in any case, no charge will be made, unless it shall appear that the failure was the result on the part of the pupil. Mr. P. hopes that those who wish to obtain a knowledge of their own language, will give his system of instruction a trial.

Marietta, November 6, 1834.

N. B. Persons wishing to take a course of Lectures, will be good enough to call at this Office, in the absence of Mr. Pearce, where subscriptions will be received.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE REINHART, deceased, late of the borough of Marietta, in any manner, are requested to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of January 1835, and all persons having claims against the estate, will hand them in immediately, duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Executors.

HENRY SULTZBACH,
CHRISTIAN GROH,
Executors.

Marietta December 4, 1834.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LEBER, deceased, late of Marietta, in any manner, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the first day of January, 1835, and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them immediately, duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Executors.

HENRY SULTZBACH,
JACOB KAUFFMAN,
JOHN PAULES,
Executors.

Marietta, December 4, 1834.